Devji Maharaj temple, Malajpur, Madhya Pradesh.

Info is given under following headings:

Location, address, phone, how to get there. Greatness and speciality of this temple, Legends and history. Architecture of temple, deities. Sub-deities, daily rituals and poojas and their charges, ..special poojas and rituals and their charges.., festivals, facilities for devotees...like accommodation etc. Donation info and bank acct number etc. Nearby temples. Other tourist attractions. Nearby budget hotels. Any other info...etc

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AI Overview

The Devji Maharaj temple in Malajpur, Madhya Pradesh, is a famous 18th-century temple known for its annual "Bhoot Mela" (ghost fair), where thousands visit to seek liberation from evil spirits and demonic possession. The temple, dedicated to Saint Devji Maharaj, is surrounded by beliefs in paranormal phenomena and dramatic exorcism rituals.

Key Features and Traditions:

- **Bhoot Mela (Ghost Fair):** An annual, traditional fair held around the Paush month (usually December-January), attracting visitors from all over India.
- **Exorcism Rituals:** Devotees who believe they are possessed go through rituals to get cured. These can be intense, including being beaten with brooms by practitioners.
- **Camphor Ritual:** A common practice involved lighting camphor on the bare palms of the afflicted person to force the spirit to leave the body.
- **Location:** The temple is located in Malajpur, Betul district of Madhya Pradesh, which is roughly 300 km from Bhopal.
- **Legend:** Devji Maharaj was believed to be a saint with supernatural powers, able to turn stones into coconuts and soil into jaggery.

The site is a major center of faith for those seeking supernatural healing and is considered one of the oldest such places in India for handling spirit-related issues.

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Devji Maharaj Temple, Madhya Pradesh

1. **Location**

The famous Devji Maharaj Temple is located at Jamalpur village in Morena district of Madhya Pradesh, India.
The temple lies in the Chambal region, which is known for its ancient temples and spiritual traditions.
This shrine attracts a very large number of devotees, especially from Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh.

2. **Address**

Shri Devji Maharaj Temple
Jamalpur Village
Morena District
Madhya Pradesh – 476001
India

3. **Phone**

Temple office numbers may change periodically.
Local temple management committee numbers are sometimes available through Morena district tourism offices.
(Visitors usually contact local temple priests or management committee on arrival.)

4. **How to Reach**

By Air
Nearest airport:
• Gwalior Airport – about 45 km

By Train
Nearest railway stations:
• Morena Railway Station – about 35 km
• Gwalior Junction – about 45 km
Auto-rickshaws, taxis, and local buses are available.

By Road
The temple is accessible by road from several major cities.
Distances:
• Morena – about 35 km
• Gwalior – about 45 km
• Agra – about 80 km
• Delhi – about 300 km
Regular buses and taxis operate from Morena and Gwalior.

5. **Greatness and Specialty of the Temple**

Devji Maharaj Temple is famous for spiritual healing and protection from negative influences.

Devotees believe that Devji Maharaj, considered a divine saint, has the power to help people suffering from:
• unexplained illnesses
• mental distress
• spiritual disturbances
• negative energies

Many people visit the temple seeking blessings and relief from such problems.

The temple has become a major pilgrimage center in the Chambal region.

6. **Legends and History**

According to local tradition, Devji Maharaj was a great saint and spiritual healer who lived many centuries ago.

It is believed that:

• He performed intense penance and meditation in this region.
• He acquired divine spiritual powers through his devotion.
• Many people experienced miraculous cures after receiving his blessings.

After his samadhi (passing away), devotees built a temple at the place where he performed spiritual practices.

Over time, the shrine became widely known for healing and miracle stories.

7. **Architecture of the Temple**

The temple architecture is relatively simple but spiritually significant.

Important features include:

• Traditional North Indian temple style
• Main shrine with the idol or samadhi of Devji Maharaj
• Open courtyard for devotees
• Prayer halls for rituals and gatherings

The temple complex has gradually expanded as the number of devotees increased.

8. **Main Deity**
Devji Maharaj
Devji Maharaj is worshipped as a divine saint and protector of devotees.
His shrine is believed to radiate powerful spiritual vibrations.

9. **Sub-Deities**

Several other deities are worshipped within the temple complex:

• Lord Hanuman
• Lord Shiva
• Goddess Durga
• Bhairav Baba

Devotees often visit these shrines after offering prayers to Devji Maharaj.

10. **Daily Rituals and Poojas**

Daily worship generally includes:

• Morning Aarti
• Bhajan and devotional singing
• Special prayers for devotees
• Evening Aarti

Devotees also offer:

• flowers
• coconut
• sweets
• incense

Small pooja offerings usually range from ₹50 to ₹200 depending on the items offered.

11. **Special Poojas and Rituals**

Some special rituals performed at the temple include:

- Healing Prayers
- Devotees request special prayers for relief from suffering or problems.
- Sankalp Pooja
- Prayer performed for fulfillment of wishes.
- Bhandara (Community Meal)

Devotees sometimes sponsor free food distribution after their wishes are fulfilled.

Charges vary depending on the type of offering.

12. **Festivals**

Important festivals celebrated at the temple include:
Devji Maharaj Jayanti
The most important annual celebration.

Navaratri
Special prayers and devotional singing.

Hanuman Jayanti
During these festivals, thousands of devotees visit the temple.

13. **Facilities for Devotees**

Facilities available include:

• Basic accommodation for pilgrims
• Dharamshalas (pilgrim rest houses)
• Drinking water
• Prasad shops
• Parking facilities

Large crowds gather during festival days.

14. **Accommodation**

Simple accommodation is available near the temple.

Options include:
• Temple dharamshalas
• Small lodges in nearby towns
• Guest houses in Morena and Gwalior

Typical room charges range between ₹300 and ₹1000 per night.

15. **Donation Information**

Devotees can make donations through:

• Temple donation counters
• Temple trust

Most donations are made directly at the temple office.

Official bank account details are usually provided only by the temple administration.

16. **Nearby Temples**

Important temples near the region include:

• Bateshwar Temple Complex – Morena
• Chausath Yogini Temple – Morena
• Sas Bahu Temple – Gwalior Fort
• Teli Ka Mandir – Gwalior

17. **Other Tourist Attractions**

Visitors can also see:

• Gwalior Fort
• Jai Vilas Palace Museum
• Chambal River Safari
• Mitawali Chausath Yogini Temple

These places attract many tourists interested in history and architecture.

18. **Nearby Budget Hotels**

Budget hotels are available in Morena and Gwalior.

Examples include:

• Hotel Gwalior Regency
• Hotel Shelter
• Hotel Landmark
• Local guest houses in Morena

Room charges typically range from ₹700 to ₹2000 per night.

19. **Other Useful Information**
• Best time to visit: October to March
• Early morning darshan is usually less crowded.
• Devotees often combine visits to Bateshwar temples and Gwalior temples during the same trip.

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Introduction

The Devji Maharaj Temple (also known as the Guru Sahib Temple) in Malajpur is a site where history and mystery converge. It stands as a testament to the deep-rooted folklore of the Betul district and remains one of India's most significant centers for traditional spiritual healing.

Brief Introduction: The Guardian of Malajpur

Established approximately 400 years ago, the temple is dedicated to Guru Sahib Deoji Maharaj, a 17th-century saint revered for his immense spiritual power and compassion.

Unlike many historical figures whose stories are lost to time, the legacy of Deoji Maharaj is vividly preserved through local oral traditions and the annual "Bhoot Mela" (Ghost Fair).

According to local chronicles, Deoji Maharaj was a disciple of Guru Nana and was renowned as a Siddha Purush (perfected soul).
He is remembered not just for his ability to treat physical ailments through Ayurveda, but for his unique power to cleanse the soul of negative energies.
Legends speak of his many miracles, such as turning sand into salt and clay into jaggery to sustain his followers during times of famine.

The temple itself is built upon the very spot where the Saint took Jeevit Samadhi (a voluntary, meditative exit from the physical body) beneath a sacred tree.
Today, the complex serves as a peaceful sanctuary for some and a site of intense spiritual purging for others.
It is characterized by its vast open courtyard and the central Samadhi Sthal, which remains the primary focal point of worship.

Every year, between the full moon of the Magh month and Basant Panchami, the temple transforms into a bustling pilgrimage hub.

Thousands of visitors arrive from across Central India, seeking the Saint's protection or witnessing the centuries-old rituals that have made

Malajpur is a unique landmark in the spiritual map of Madhya Pradesh.

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The Devji Maharaj Temple (also known as the Deoji Maharaj Mandir) in Malajpur, Madhya Pradesh, is a unique and widely known pilgrimage site.

Unlike many conventional temples, it is primarily famous for its annual "Bhoot Mela" (Ghost Fair), where people come seeking spiritual healing from supernatural ailments.

1. **Location and Connectivity**

* **Address**: Malajpur Village, Betul District, Madhya Pradesh.
* **Location**: It is situated approximately 45 km from the district headquarters of Betul and about 300 km from the state capital, Bhopal.

* **How to Get There:**

* **By Train**: The nearest major railway station is Betul (BZU), which is well-connected to cities like Bhopal, Nagpur, and Itarsi. From Betul, you can hire local taxis or take state transport buses to Malajpur.

* **By Road**: Malajpur is accessible via the Betul-Chhindwara highway.

* **By Air**: The nearest airport is Nagpur (NAG), roughly 180 km away.

2. **History and Legends**

The temple is dedicated to Baba Deoji Maharaj, a 17th-century saint believed to possess miraculous powers.

* **The Legend**: According to local folklore, Deoji Maharaj had the ability to control and cure spirits. He spent his life helping people afflicted by "evil eyes" or supernatural entities.

* **The "Bhoot Mela": A month-long fair** is held every year starting on the full moon day (Purnima) of the Magh month (usually January/February).

It is said that during this time, the spirit of Deoji Maharaj becomes particularly active in healing devotees.

3. **Architecture and Deities**

* **Deity**: The main focus of worship is the Samadhi (Tomb) of Baba Deoji Maharaj.

* **Architecture**: The temple follows a simple, traditional North Indian structural style. It is not known for intricate carvings like Khajuraho but rather for its vast open spaces designed to accommodate the thousands of pilgrims who gather during the fair.

4. **Rituals, Poojas, and Charges**

* **The Ritual**: The primary "ritual" involves the "removal of spirits." Devotees (often women) are seen performing a unique circular swaying movement in the temple courtyard, believed to be the process of the spirit leaving the body.

* **Offerings**: The most common offering here is Jaggery (Gud). Many devotees weigh themselves against jaggery and donate it to the temple once their wishes are fulfilled.

* **Charges**: Entry and general darshan are typically free. There are no officially fixed high-ticket charges for rituals, as the temple relies heavily on voluntary donations.

5. **Facilities and Accommodation**

* **For Devotees**: During the Bhoot Mela, the local administration sets up temporary sheds, drinking water facilities, and basic medical camps.

* **Accommodation**: Malajpur is a small village with very limited permanent lodging. Most pilgrims stay in Betul, where you can find several budget hotels (e.g., Hotel Landmark, Hotel Sona, or various Dharamshalas near the station).

* **Donations**: Donations are accepted at the temple office. While specific bank account numbers are rarely published on public web portals, they are available on-site at the official donation counter where receipts are provided.

6. **Nearby Attractions and Temples**

* **Balaji Puram (Betul):** A magnificent and large temple complex dedicated to Lord Venkateswara, often called the "Tirupati of Central India."

* **Kherla Fort:** A historical site near Betul reflecting the region's Gond and Maratha history.

* **Muktagiri**: A famous Jain pilgrimage site (Siddha Kshetra) with 52 temples, located on the border of MP and Maharashtra.

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More on Legends, rituals….etc:

The Devji Maharaj Temple in Malajpur is one of India's most enigmatic spiritual sites.

While it may not have the ornate marble carvings of urban temples, its significance lies in its centuries-old reputation as a center for spiritual healing.

Below are the expanded details:

1. **Speciality and Unique Practices**

The temple is unique because it is one of the few places in India where exorcism and the removal of negative energies are performed openly.

* **The Healing Method**: A hallmark of the temple is the "Camphor Ritual." Devotees believed to be possessed often light camphor tablets directly on their bare palms. It is said that through the grace of the Saint, the fire does not burn the skin but instead "scares away" the negative entity.

* **The Broom Ritual**: Priests often use a sacred broom to gently (and sometimes firmly) strike the person while chanting, which is believed to weaken the hold of any malevolent spirit.

2. **History and Legends**

* **The Saint**: The temple is dedicated to Guru Sahib Deoji Maharaj, a Hindu saint who lived in the late 17th or early 18th century (some records date back to 1770).

* **The Miracles**: Legend says Deoji Maharaj was a master of Ayurveda and possessed supernatural powers. He is famously credited with turning stones into coconuts, clay into jaggery, and sand into salt to feed the poor during a severe drought.

* **The Lineage**: The current priests are believed to be direct descendants of the Saint, carrying forward his specific methods of spiritual healing.

3. **Deities and Architecture**

* **Deities**: The primary focus of worship is the Samadhi (Tomb) of Deoji Maharaj. Unlike a standard idol-based temple, this is a Samadhi Sthal. There is also deep reverence for the holy tree under which the Saint took his "Live Samadhi" (a state of deep meditative exit from the body).

* **Architecture**: The architecture is modest and functional.

* **The Courtyard**: It features a very large, open courtyard specifically designed to handle the thousands of pilgrims who participate in the "Bhoot Mela."

* **The Deepa Stambha**: A traditional lamp pillar stands prominently within the complex.

* **The Structure**: It follows a regional North Indian style, built around the original site of the Samadhi.

4. **Daily Rituals and Special Poojas**

* **Daily Routine**: The temple opens early for Aarti and cleaning of the Samadhi. Daily rituals involve offering flowers and Jaggery (Gud).

* **The "Parikrama":** Devotees who are not seeking exorcism walk anti-clockwise around the Samadhi for general protection and blessings.

* **Pooja Charges**: Generally, there is no fixed entry fee or "ticket" for standard darshan.

Most rituals are conducted through voluntary contributions or the purchase of simple offering materials (camphor, jaggery, incense) from local vendors.

* **Special Rituals**: During the Magh Purnima (the full moon in Jan/Feb), special ceremonies are conducted by the head priest.
While large-scale fairs often involve administrative fees for stalls, spiritual healing at the temple remains largely donation-based.

5. **Important Traditions**

* **Burial vs. Cremation**: Interestingly, in honor of the Saint's tradition, many of his direct followers and local devotees choose to be buried rather than cremated, which is a departure from standard Hindu practice but central to the local culture of Malajpur.

* **The Bhoot Mela (Ghost Fair):** This is the most significant event, lasting about three weeks starting from the full moon of the Hindu month of Magh.

The next major Bhoot Mela in Malajpur is scheduled to take place in early 2027.
The fair officially begins on the auspicious day of Magh Purnima (the full moon day of the Magh month). For the upcoming year, this falls on:
* Magh Purnima Date: February 20, 2027 (Saturday)

Key Details for the 2027 Fair:

* **Duration**: The fair traditionally lasts for about one month, beginning on Magh Purnima and concluding around Basant Panchami (though the most intense activities occur in the first two weeks).

* **Peak Period**: The most significant rituals and the largest gatherings are observed on the opening night of the full moon (February 20th) and the days immediately following.

* **Timing**: Rituals usually begin in the evening and continue throughout the night, as the full moon is considered the most potent time for the Saint's healing powers.

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More on Devji Maharaj Temple:

1. **Devji Maharaj Temple (Malajpur)**

Speciality & Unique Rituals

* **The "Reversal" Perikrama**: Unlike almost every other Hindu temple where one walks clockwise, those seeking to rid themselves of negative energy here walk anti-clockwise around the Samadhi. It is believed this "unwinds" the spirit's grip on the person.

* **Spirit Binding**: There are specific Banyan trees on the premises where spirits are said to be "bound" once they are removed from a person.

Locals generally avoid these trees at night.

* **Camphor Healing**: Devotees often light camphor directly on their palms; it is claimed that the fire consumes the negative energy without causing physical burns to the devotee.

Legends & History

* **The 1770 Origin:** Records suggest the tradition began around 1770. Deoji Maharaj was a disciple of Guru Nana and was known as a Siddha Purush (a perfected soul).

* **Miracles of Substance**: The most famous legends involve him turning soil into jaggery and stones into coconuts to feed the hungry during a drought.

* **Live Samadhi**: He is said to have entered a state of Jeevit Samadhi (voluntary exit from the body while in deep meditation) under the tree that still forms the heart of the temple complex.

Architecture & Deities

* The Samadhi Sthal: There is no central stone idol of a deity; the focus is the tomb (Samadhi) of the Saint himself.

* **Design**: The structure is characterized by a vast open courtyard to accommodate the thousands who "sway" during the fair. It features a traditional Deepa Stambha (lamp tower) which is lit during festivals.

Charges & Daily Rituals

* **Daily Aarti:** Performed at sunrise and sunset.

* **Charges**: There are no fixed official charges for the exorcism rituals or standard darshan.

It is almost entirely donation-based.

However, the "ingredients" for rituals (jaggery, camphor, incense) are purchased from local stalls.

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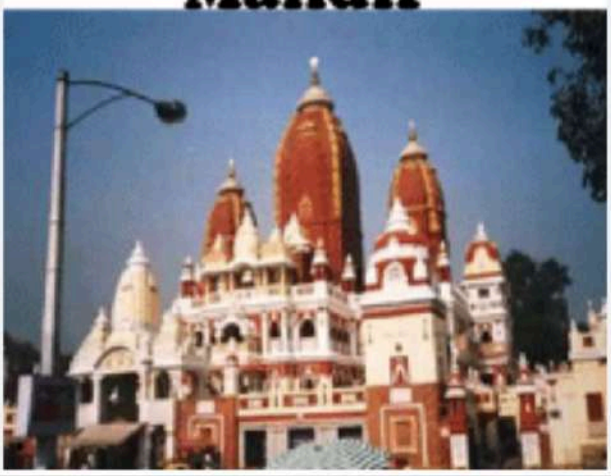
Photos

Devji Maharaj Mandir



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Videos

Devji Maharaj Temple, Malajpur, Madhya Pradesh (7 min):

https://youtu.be/hmmJsLYhOxk?si=2PHYp8Sshh2HAP2V

Deji Maharaj Temple, Madhya Pradesh (5 min):
https://youtu.be/bt6xMf9Xwdo?si=bgforFutNpaIxFpv

Devi Maharaj Temple - Exorcism (5 min):
https://youtu.be/9j50-5-UryY?si=y-pdqZnhe4814JXs

Devji Maharaj Temple (1 min):
https://youtube.com/shorts/LkIiTsPIqwU?si=UtcZnDiDd7cEg0DG

Devji Maharaj Temple - vlog (7 min):
https://youtu.be/9mfdfBHg1Es?si=KZNGIWcRzvPPz2eS

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Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar
March 14, 2026

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